Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2" L'Elistr d'Amor." 8-Philhar ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2" L'Ellsir d'Amor." 8—Philharmenic Concert.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—" Orpheus and Eurydice."
CASINO—2 and 8—" The Beggar Student."
CASINO—2 and 8—" The Beggar Student."
CHICKERING HALL—8—" Don Pasquale."
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—" Seven-Twenty-Eight."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—" Francesca da Rimini."
HAVERIY'S COMEDY THEATRE—2—" Heart and Hand."
8—" Mme. Favart."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—" The Rajah."
NEW PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—" M'liss."
NEW PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—" M'liss."
NEHO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—" M'rikarelse."
THALIA THEATRE—2 and 8—" Afrikarelse."
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—" COrdelin's Aspirations."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—1:30 and 8—" Passion's Slave."
BY MALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—" Passion's Slave."
BY AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" A Wife's Perli."
14th Street Theatre—2 and 8—" A Wife's Perli."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A new Spanish Ministry was formed yesterday. = Marquis Tseng held an interview with Earl Granville. - Vignaux defeated Schaefer at billiards in Paris. - Monsignor Cesare was murdered in Rome. - General Melikoff is serious'y ill. - The Glasgow Court of Inquiry he'd Captain Donaldson responsible for the Belivia disaster.

Congress.-The Senate failed to pass the Mexican Treaty. The bill relating to the opium traffic with China was placed on the calendar. = The House spent the day in a debate on the Fitz John Porter bill, speeches being made by General Slocum, Mr. Steele and Mr. Lyman. The debate will be continued to-day.

DOMESTIC .- The coasting steamer City of Columbus has been wrecked at the west end of Martha's Vineyard and about 100 lives lost. - Dynamite works near Allentown, Penn., powder mills near Scranton, and a boiler at Rochester, N. H., exploded, each killing several persons. - New-Hampshire and North Carolina felt earthquakes. — A hotel at Las Vegas, New-Mexico, burned and the guests lost much property. = Festimony in the Nutt case is virtually ended. — There were ice-boat races on the Hudson. — Judge E. K. Wilson was elected to succeed Senator Groome of Maryland.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Republican primaries were held last night. ____ A man was fatally stabbed yesterday in Hudson-st. = Edmund S. Tappan confessed that his brother John murdered Mrs. Maybee and her daughter. === The net re-The Patchogue Bank susoffered for probate. pended payment. = Father McCarthey, of was fined in the Harlem Police Court for drunkenness. - The ribbon weavers of Paterson begun a strike. - A man was found dead in a building that was burned on Wednesday. - By the explosion of a range, at Hunter's Point, one child was killed and another fatally injured. - The Rev. Arthur Crosby, of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to San Francisco. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.62 cents. Stocks opened higher and declined sharply; later they recovered and closed irregular and unsettled.

THE WEATHER .-- TRIBUNE local observations indicate generally cloudy weather, with chances of rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 41°; lowest, 25°; average, 331s°.

The news of the loss of the steamship City of Columbus will cause widespread and deep sorrow. The vessel, bound from Boston to Savannah, struck a ledge near Gay Head, the western extremity of Martha's Vineyard, early yesterday morning and was wrecked. Twentythree persons were saved, but the rest, 124, are believed to have perished.

The British post-office authorities have finally reached the wise conclusion to send their mails to America by the fastest steamships instead of the slowest. They have been a long time in arriving at this point, and after all the new arrangement will not go into effect until next September. However, it is better late than never, and New-York merchants will rejoice at the prospect of getting their letters as soon as their freight. Now let Mr. Fawcett do something in behalf of the London traders, and reorganize the railway mail service between Queenstown and the British metropolis.

If the engineer who put a brick on the safetyvalve of the boiler in a tannery at Rochesteryesterday were the sole victim of the explosion which naturally followed, the accident would have been a sad one even then; unfortunately four other men were killed as a result of his stupidity, and a number more were badly hurt. If the labor organizations to which so many of the firemen and engineers throughout the country belong would take some steps to prevent ignorant or careless men from being put in charge of so dangerous a piece of machinery as a steam-boiler, they would be attending to a matter which concerns themselves and their families nearly as much as the wages question.

Unless some new arrangement can be made

immediately with the Mexican Government, the action of the United States Senate yesterday amounts to the rejection of the commercial treaty negotiated by General Grant and Senor Romero. Thirty-nine Senators voted for its adoption and twenty against it-which is one less than the two-thirds vote required for ratification. A motion was made to reconsider and then the Senate adjourned until Monday, Janpary 21, although our agreement with Mexico calls for ratification of the document by the 20th, if at all. Objection to it has come chiefly from the sugar, tobacco and hemp growers of the Union, who believed that their interests would be severely damaged if the convention was approved, because it let in those articles free. The vote as finally taken may be considered as representing the views of the friends of

treaty decidedly as being a long step toward Free Trade.

Greater interest was shown in the Republican primaries yesterday than ever before in this city. In the majority of the Assembly Districts there was only one ticket nominated, and naturally the voting was light. But even under these circumstances more members of the associations than usual turned out. In nine districts there were lively contests carried on with more or less good-nature. There the voting was heavy. Some specimen results are as follows: In the IXth the party headed by J. W. Jacobus won by 800 votes against 374. In the XIVth John H. Brady, a well-known machine man, was defeated by the followers of John Nugent. Michael Cregan and his friends led by 40 votes, in a total of 394 in the XVIII. In the XVIIIth District the regular ticket was elected by a vote of 281 against 201. The Dowd ticket was apparently elected in the XXIst District. There was so much scratching at some other polling places that it was late this morning before the results were positively known.

Last October, when a new Spanish Ministry was formed at Madrid, it was not believed that the combination would last long, and it has not. Señor Posada-Herrera has resigned and Señor Canovas del Castillo, at the King's command, has formed a new Cabinet. This is the triumph of the Consegvatives. The Cabinet which has just gone out was made up of the personal followers of Sagasta and of Dynastic Liberals, but the hand which controlled it was that of Senor Sagasta has not been able to govern Spain in this way. His puppet Ministers represented opinions too diverse to stay long united. The Dynastic Liberals were pledged to restore the Constitution of 1869, and they demanded universal suffrage; while the Moderates thought the proposed constitutional reforms too radical. A Cabinet composed of such hostile elements therefore could not be expected to last, or to have any influence on Parliament. The return of Canovas to power means a reaction toward absolutism; but probably the reaction will not be very great. Liberals even in Spain exert a powerful influence.

It is impossible not to feel some hesitation about accepting as true the terrible assertion of Edward Tappan that he and his brother strangled Mrs. Maybee and her daughter last November at Brookville, L. I. The story which he tells contains no details not well known to everybody already, or such as would readily suggest themselves to the clamsiest story-teller. Moreover, in the class to which this self-accused murderer belongs there are always to be found a considerable number of persons who desire to be notorious at any cost. Then, too, it is not uncommon for a weak intellect to be upset if its possessor is unfortunate enough to be even innocently familiar with a crime of this sort. It will be remembered that the German, Koop, who said he murdered the woman found glead near Perth Amboy, N. J., last summer, told a very interesting story of how he committed the deed; but it has since been discovered that his statements are false. The Long Island authorities, therefore, will do well to look carefully for proof which will substantiate what Edward Tappan says. It would not matter much perhaps if the fellow got himself hanged when he was not a murderer but only a colossal liar; still, he ought not to be allowed to put the noose around his brother's neck unless his confession can be shown to be true beyond a possible doubt.

HOW TO RESCUE GREELY. The official recommendations for the relief of Lieutenant Greely are excellent. As soon as the details of the Proteus disceipts of the Pedestal Fund Loan Exhibition were aster were reported, we advised the purchase reported to be \$13,792 51. ____ Senor Juan de of two steam-sealers, to be selected at Dundee Valera, the new Spanish Minister, arrived by the rather than at St. John's, and the organization Cephalonia. - Charles Delmonico's will was of an expedition under the exclusive direction Navy Department. This is the plan outlined by the Secretaries of War and the Navy and submitted by the President to Congress. As a naval officer has been sent to England to open negotiations for the purchase of suitable vessels, it is probable that the meagre resources of the St. John's fleet will not again be drawn upon, and also that the Yantic will not be ordered North this season. The propriety of leaving the army officers at home and sending naval officers on a seaman's errand of mercy does not require any argument. The two branches of the service ought not to be united in such an expedition. The Navy Department should be held solely responsible for the success or failure of this season's work off the Greenland coast. Two vessels are better than one, because one will serve as a basis of retreat and the resumption of operations if any accident befall the other. Steam-scalers like Captain Adams's Arctic are constructed with special reference to cruising in the Arctic, and consequently should be selected in preference to a vessel of war like the Yantic. The official recommendations are both a lequate and wise and Congress ought not to lose any time in acting upon them. An appropriation should be voted at once, in order that there may be no delay in purchasing the ships and equipping them for the expedition.

The Secretaries consider it indispensable that the vessels should reach the Danish settlements as early as possible. They suggest that the expedition shall leave New-York not later than the 1st of May, so as to arrive at Upernavik within twenty days. While it is important to forestall by vigorous action and wise precautions delays which inevitably attend Arctic relief expeditions, it is not prudent to incur unnecessary risk by being too fore-handed and energetic. The Scotch whalers seldom attempt to cross Melville Bay before the middle of June, and ordinarily the waters above Upernavik are filled with icebergs and floes during the first three weeks of July. The Polaris survivors were rescued by the Ravenseraig on June 23, as a marriage bell, not a wave of when the ship itself was fast in the ice twenty- trouble rolling across the peaceful breast of any five miles south of Cape York. This is as early encounter the perils of Melville Bay. If the heart to recall the harrowing scene that ensued tives and their rulers. It is the natural tendas the most ventursome whalers ever seek to relief expedition reaches the Danish settlements after Carter Harrison got well into his speech. on May 20, it will be at least a month before any advance northward can be made with prudence. Upernavik, moreover, is an open It is believed that one of the frightened guests roadstead, where vessels can not anchor in safety. Disco is, indeed, the only good harbor on the coast, and the proximity of a coal vein renders it the natural headquarters for such an expedition. The two ships ought to be there in good season, but not before June 10. In the Polaris relief expedition the Juniata did not reach Disco until July 22, and the Tigris, which subsequently went up to Cape Ohlsen, not until August 10.

The Secretaries also recommend the equipment of a smaller vessel, which can take greater risks in early Spring navigation than the steamsealers. This is a crude suggestion, unless reference is made to a steam launch similar to the Little Juniata. This was the tiny craft which Leutenant De Long commanded during the Polaris search. He was sent out from the Juniata during the first week of August and succeeded in approaching Cape York in terrible weather. A steam launch may prove of service | ing frank and reckless as the dinner proceeds, the | timate relations. This policy has led to the Protection. Senator Aldrich opposed the in the present expedition, but any third vessel Speaker or one of his too ardent friends should gradual opening of the civil service and the

of larger size is clearly unnecessary. Two stanch scalers of the right model will be sufficient. An additional yacht would only add to the dangers of the rescue without affording any better assurance of success.

WEAVING TROUBLE FOR THEMSELVES. The silk ribbon weavers of Paterson have not chosen a good time for a struggle about wages. They have only to examine current statistics, or to inquire of competent dealers in any market, to ascertain that the great industry upon which their employment depends is unusually depressed. This is not because of any change in the tariff, for the new tariff, like the old, imposed heavy duties upon imports of silk goods. During the last fiscal year, the value of all silk goods imported was \$33,307,112, and the amount of duties paid was \$19,654,946, or 59 per cent. Our imports of ribbons of all kinds are only about \$230,000 worth in a month-and there are not a few consumers of such articles who buy only the more when the price is high, because it is high. The depression in this business has other causes, which the weavers need not seek far to find. But their committee has now demanded a new and higher schedule of wages from the manufacturershigher at most places, though some mills had previously been paying more than the workers now demand.

It is stated that even now the weavers are among the best-paid operatives, and that they earn \$3 50 to \$4 per day. Such wages do not tend to enable the manufacturers to compete successfully with foreigners or to enlarge the Sagasta himself. Strong and shrewd as he is, business here by excluding foreign products. On the contrary, the demand for still higher wages tends to give foreign importers control of the home market, to close American mills, and to throw out of employment for an indefinite time thousands of workers who have been exceptionally well paid. It will hardly be claimed by them that they are suffering. In fact, they affirm as a reason for their course that the manufacturers had combined with intent to reduce wages-a statement which is denied, and which is strangely inconsistent with the wide variation in wages paid in the same city. But if the statement were true, it constitutes no reason for making an unreasonable and unseasonable demand for higher wages. By that course the weavers have created a first impression adverse to them and their claims.

It is a pity that an industry so thriving as the silk manufacture of Paterson has been, and so promising for the country, should be disordered by a movement so ill-timed and apparently so unjustifiable. The report that the trouble has been stirred up by emissaries of foreign manufacturers does not seem supported by evidence, and yet it is obvious that the weavers are doing just what their industrial foes, the manufacturers of Europe, would be exceedingly glad to have them do.

THE NEW OHIO IDEA.

The country has just been made acquainted with a new Chio idea. The old, familiar one related to the currency and was long since exploded. This fresh one has to do with Civil Service reform and is fully as worthy of respect as the other.

Mr. Payne unfolded this Civil Service reform Ohio idea (patented, all rights reserved) at a supper which he gave a night or two ago to the men who elevated him to the Senatorship. In the course of some remarks to his guests he said: "Now, can this service (the Civil Service) "be reformed, and by what process? I answer yes. And the process is first by electing "a Democratic President . . . secondly "by a pitiless and radical overhauling and purging of the present service. . . . Then let care be taken that none but such as bear the Jeffersonian stamp of 'honesty and capacity' be allowed to enter, and those only from the Democratic party, until its full "ratable share enter to guard and protect the "public interest." Verily this is a dazzling Ohio those of the same months last year, we should idea. All that the country needs to secure Civil have left on hand at the close of the crop year Service reform is a Democratic President and a fair divide! If Mr. Payne does not receive his | tion in this country, if not perceptibly checked party's nomination for the Presidency, after that, it certainly will not be because of his attitude on Civil Service reform. The rank and surplus wheat may be marketed under such file of the Democracy have been anxiously looking about for a statesman with just those sentiments, one who would insist upon giving the boys a "fuil ratable share" of official pap. Of course, in determining what was a full ratable share the fact would have to be kept in mind that Democracy has not had any share at all since 1860. And that fact would suggest that, if the two parties are to stand on the same footing, Democrats must hold all the offices for as long a period as the Democracy has been kept out of power-a matter of a quarter of a century. Mr. Payne does not indeed allude to this fact. But we feel sure that if he ever gets to be President he will interpret "a full ratable share" in a generous spirit.

It is to be added that the guests applauded Mr. Payne to the echo, and that he had the magnanimity to refrain from formally reading George H . Pendleton out of the party.

A FRIENDLY WARNING.

This evening the Commonwealth Club of Philadelphia will entertain Speaker Carlisle. The city is given to hospitality, and it is needless to say that the food and drink to be placed of one of those rare feasts at which Lucullus herbs is better than the stalled ox of dissension. Will the Commonwealth banquet be not only toothsome but on all points harmonious?

We all hope so, quite independent of political lines. But then we all have memories. It was only a year ago that another prominent Démocratic club, the Iroquois of Chicago, received sundry Democratic statesmen. The intention of those who managed the dinner was that all should go merry man sitting around the festive mahogony. But Oh, how different the realization! We have no It is enough to say that the hall in which the dinner was served still smells strongly of arnica. -a rather portly gentleman-who fled for refuge to the chimney of the room, as soon as the interchange of pistol shots became general. is still there, wedged in beyond extraction. Mr. Harrison's friends indignantly deny the charge that he was the abandoned individual who "fetched" Senator Bayard with a soup tureen. Let the Commonwealth see to it that it shuns the rocks upon which the Iroquois came to awful wreck. It would be a sensible precaution, respectfully but firmly to invite all the members of this evening's company, beginning with the Speaker, to give bonds in a good round sum with two sufficient sureties, to abstain from any reference, even by indirection, to the tariff issue. That way safety lies. Another way may lead to a repetition of the Iroquois casualty. Sam Randall has legions of friends in Philadelphia; he has got a good many, some of the warmest, in the Commonwealth Club. If grow-

undertake to eulogize free trade, and if Mr. Randall, losing control of himself, should blow one angry blast upon his bugle horn and the President of the club in a desperate effort to restore order should go down prematurely before a well aimed punch-bowl-

But we shall hope for the best.

CHEAPER FOOD.

Grain has been falling, though the decline prior to this week had led many to believe that the bottom had been reached. On the 1st of December, wheat deliverable in February sold at Chicago for 9858, and May wheat at over \$1 05. On Thursday, February dropped to 897s, and May to 9634. It is noteworthy, too, that the decline has been well nigh continuous for several weeks, that it has not been attributed by observers to the power of speculative cliques, but to influences which such cliques have proved powerless to resist, and that corn has also declined, while pork and lard are rather higher than December 1.

This fall in prices involves severe losses to many dealers, of necessity, for the stocks in the hands of dealers have been unusually large. It is to the credit of those engaged in the trade that the pressure has been borne with very few disasters, but it is not possible to regret that the public is to have cheaper food. A sadly mistaken etimate of the commercial situation has been corrected by inexorable events, and those who insisted that the official and other standard information was false have been obliged to pay for their error. But it is a good thing for the country that the curse of artificially inflated prices is not to be added to the other trials of industrial depression during a severe winter. It is also a good thing that the marketing of American surplus products is not to be arrested by manipulation at a time when the foreign demand is light and uncertain. Especially is it a good thing that the producers of this country have less of the loss to bear than is usual, because the proportion of the crop already moved to commercial centres is larger than it has been for several years before, and because the "visible supply" of wheat is nearly 14,000,000 bushels larger than it was at this date last year, and nearly 18,000,000 bushels larger than at this date in 1882.

Wheat is now selling at Chicago below the average price in that market. In 1883 the average was \$1 0134; in 1882 it was \$1 1434; in 1881, \$1 1412; in 1880, only \$1 0512, and in 1879 only 99 cents. But we have to go back to 1878 to find a yearly average lower than the present price even of "May wheat," and then the average was 9612, while May wheat sold on Thursday at 9634, and February wheat at 8978. In ten years the yearly average of cash price has not been as low as the February options are now in midwinter. Hence many infe that a reaction and sustained upward movement must come. But the circumstances so often recalled to mind this season by The Trib-UNE are still worth observing carefully. The price is low, but the circumstances are peculiar. The country has been laboring for months to persuade the whole world that our crop of wheat was much below 400,000,000 bushels, and that a deficit of 80,000,000 bushels in the world's supply for the year was inevitable. People who believed came to the conclusion that it was best to secure a supply from the Black Sea or India at once. So our exports from September 1 to January 5 were only 3,099,626 barrels flour and 17,228,547 bush els wheat from the Atlantic ports, against 3,779,375 barrels and 37,168,512 bushels for the same part of the previous year. And in the exports from San Francisco there has also been a decrease of 1,800,000 centals. This has come to pass when the stock of wheat left over from last year was probably more than 50,000,000 bushels, and the crop of 1883 was

420,000,000 bushels. The obvious consequence is that, even with exports from this time forward as large as an enormous surplus unsold. The consump by industrial depression, is certainly not above the average. It is difficult to say at what price circumstances, and it would have been better for the country if the disasters which the specu lators now have to meet had been forced upon them as early as September last. As it is, however, the country is tolerably sure of cheap breadstuffs for the rest of this year.

THE ILBERT BILL COMPROMISE. The Ilbert bill, about which there has been s much discussion in England, appears to have been compromised, though not with the goodwill of Lord Ripon. The fierce resistance made by the Anglo-Indians to this measure shows what peculiar ideas they have of the duty of England in India. The Ilbert bill was originally intended to give to the highest class of native magistrates and judges the jurisdiction possessed by European judges of the same grade. They were entitled to try men of all races, without distinction. This it was that so inceused the Anglo-Indians. They could not tolerate the idea of being tried by a native judge, though the Indian Government had confidence enough in the native judges to trust them with the most responsible positions. The Government refused to give way on this point, however. It before the distinguished guest will be worthy felt that it was necessary to do so much as a recognition of the fidelity and good services of dined with Lucullus. But the dinner of friendly | the Indian officials. But it has accepted a compromise which practically invalidates the purpose of the bill, by agreeing that all Europeans who may be brought before native District Magistrates or Sessions Judges (who are the only native officials mentioned in the bill) shall be entitled to demand a jury trial, and that seven out of twelve jurors shall be Europeans. As the Anglo-Indians would be tolerably certain to cling together at times of danger, it seems probable that none but crimes against property will be punished under this arrange-

But its chief significance is that it sets up another barrier and distinction between the naency of the situation, perhaps, but none the less is it a mischievous tendency. England's weakness in India consists mainly in the fact that she has never got close to the people. The Norman conquerors treated the Saxons worse, but they intermarried and became fused with the conquered. The English in India have always remained proudly aloof. They have neither forgotten nor allowed the Hindoos to forget that the latter are a subject people. Though they did not conquer India they have ruled it as if they had, and with peculiar arrogance have comported themselves throughout as superiors by birth. The consequence is that the people of India do not love them. Some, indeed, detest them very cordially. All resent their superciliousness and their assumption of superiority. And should the Indian Empire be assailed by a formidable foe from without, English officials in India know well that they need expect no help from the people of the country. It is the policy of wise Indian statesmen to reform this state of affairs, and so far as possible to bring the rulers and the ruled into more in-

bench to natives, and the results have fully vindicated it. The original Ilbert bill was a step in the same direction. It was intended to remove what was a manifest grievance. It was an act of simple justice to the highest classes of native officials. No harm was to be apprehended from it. But the alarms, the selfishness, the stupid arrogance of the Anglo-Indian community, acting upon the ignorance of the great mass of people in England, have brought the Ilbert bill into disrepute, and at length forced the Government of India to make a compromise

which virtually emasculates the measure. Anglo-Indian public opinion is shown by this agitation to be not only untrustworthy but misleading. It is a strongly prejudiced opinion, formed amid disqualifying conditions, and it ought not to have been accorded the weight conceded to it by the English press. The truth is that Lord Ripon's policy has been a wise and far-sighted one, and that the Ilbert bill was a measure from which only good effects could have proceeded. But the Anglo-Indians are as panicky and unreasonable in regard to the natives as are the white people of Mississippi, and their ideas of the way to govern the people of Hindustan are not much more valuable or enlightened than those of the citizens of Yazoo concerning the treatment of the "niggers."

THE PLAIN FACTS.

The reduced Times tries to crawl out of the questions it has provoked about circulation under the thin cover of pretending to treat it all as a joke, Next time it will know better than to get into such a scrape. It realizes now that it lives a long way below, and has two much glass on its roof to begin throwing stones. But we have no need to bother with it; and as it dodges every point originally raised in its foolish attack, it requires no further notice, beyond a repetition of the plain and undisputed

It doubled every order it received, on the morning it reduced its price, yet in its wildest bragging only claims an increase of 12,000; so that its total circulation after it says it doubled up, (except by mail,) could only reach 24,000.

Its mail circulation is, at the utmost, from a quarter to a third that of THE TRIBUNE, and it doesn't dare meet our challenge to get and publish the facts from the Postmaster-General.

Its unsold and returned copies are reported by the newsdealers at over twenty per cent of all they take out. It admits selling for junk 68,000 copies brought back to it in one week; and 15,700 pounds-equal to 95,000 opies-in another week

It admits a falling off in the months of November and December.

It has become so indecent in its efforts to supply criminal news, for the supposed wants of the twoent audience it is trying to get, that its respectable readers are deserting it.

It thinks THE TRIBUNE is "a serpent." But bless your two-cent soul, from the wreck you present, it doesn't seem to have been a serpent that struck you at all, but a pile-driver.

Speaking of the prosperity of newspapers, a New-Yorker holding stock in The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette received the other day his dividend check for January. He says that establishment has been dividing among its stockholders for four months past at the rate of 1 per cent per month on a valuation of one million dollars. That paper is not run on a two-cent basis. The gathering of the Typothetæ at the Metropol-

itan Hotel on Thursday night was fairly representative of the large job-printing and type making interests of the city. Some comment was made on the absence of representatives of the large publishing houses, like the Harpers; but the society was never intended to include that class of printers who do no job work. Formed originally as a protective organization during the war, when printers were scarce and exacting, it has been, since the time when the printers returned from the war, largely a social organization; and its meetings have been usually held at the houses of the mem bers. The first public gathering, that of Thursday evening, was made occasion for saying that the ociety once more meets to protect itself against the exactions of typographical unions. While all the members recognize the necessity of this, and a few of them favor immediate action to resist union inters' demands, the society as a body has taken no steps in that direction. The conservative mem bers are in a majority, and timidity prevails for the present. We are satisfied from recent experiences hat these gentlemen are in error as to their own best interests. So long as they hesitate openly to oppose the union, they are simply driving printers into it. There are printers enough who will defy the demoralizing union if they have any other line to fight on. But if employing printers let the union dictate how their business shall be conducted, the printer will naturally go to the union for work as to the actual employer and manager. As for ourselves, we prefer to manage our own business, and we are glad to employ the independent printers because, as a rule, they are the more intelligent work-

A correspondent sends in this extract from the 123d Psalm in the quaint old version used in the Scotch Presbyterian churches (commonly called Rouse's version) as precisely suited for the present use of the Democratic majority in Washington:

"O Lord, be gracious to us,
"Unto us gracious be;
"Because replenish'd with contempt
"Exceedingly are we."

Possibly with an idea of raising money to prosecute a fruitless campaign the Chairman and Secretary of the National Greenback Labor party have published a call requesting the members of the National Committee to forward to the headquarters m Washington their individual views concerning the proper time for holding the National Convention this year, and also the most desirable place for

Chief Engineer Melville and Lieutena nt Danen hower have been selected by Secretary Chandler to assist in the reception of the bodies of De Long and his companions in this city. This is one of the few barren honors accorded to them in return for their sufferings during the Jeannette voyage and the retreat to the Lena. Some futile attempts have been nade to reward them for their meritorious conduct. A bill now before one of the houses of Congress proposes a gratuity of \$1,000 to each of them. This is an inadequate procedure, the amount scarcely compensating them for the loss of their personal effects. Whatever may be the deserts of Lieutenant Danenbower, Chief Engineer Melville nas superior claims upon the generosity of Congress. Even the jealous officers of the line ought to have the honesty to make this concession to the staff. A dignified method of recognizing his services will be to advance him to the next grade, the promotion conferring the rank of commander. Bills have been introduced in both houses to effect this purpose. This will be an honorable and effective way of recognizing the zeal, fidelity and heroism of the man. A similar policy was adopted when Ensign Lucien Young was advanced fifteen numbers to a higher grade for his efforts in saving life at the wreck of the Huron.

PERSONAL.

General Grant has not yet recovered from the accident which occurred to him on Christmas Eve. Of late he has complained of a severe attack of

Speaking at the Clover Club banquet in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, General Sherman said that for the remainder of his life he hoped to see no chore war, no more shooting, no more maining or giving pain, even to feelings.

Among those present at the dinner given in Philadelphia on Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Childs to Mme. Nilsson were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Boker, the Count and Countess Galli, the Hon, John Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lippincott and Mr. A. J. Drexel.

man to give the Bible to the people in their mother tongue; as the forerunner of home mission work; and as the preacher of spiritual religion as opposed to traditions, forms and ceremonies.

The venerable Dr. John Taylor Gilman, who died on Wednesday at Portland, Maine, was a nephew of the famous Governor Gilman, of New-Hampshire, who read the Declaration of Independence to the assembled citizens at Exeter in 1776; and Dr. Gil-man's father was the third of the family to hold for a long term of years the office of Treasurer of the State of New-Hampshire.

A recently published letter of Heine says, speaking of his Jewish publishers in Paris: "I preferred them because they are of the tribe of Levi. I will not be led away by prejudice against the Jews. 1 believe that if you help them to earn their money, the Jews will be at least as grateful and less mer-cantile than their Christian colleagues."

The Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. father of the House of Representatives," says his health was never better than now. He attributes the cancerous tumor in the mouth, which last year caused him so much trouble, entirely to the use of tobacco. "For fifty-five years," he says, "I chewed and smoked. Last spring I endeavored to break the habit, but it brought on nervous prestration. I am happy to say that I have conquered the habit, and now do not use the weed in any form."

Mezzofanti's unique position among linguists is threatened, according to The Moscow Gazette, by a young Russian officer, who at the age of twenty-six has mastered the French, German, English, Danish, Swedish, Italian, Polish, Finnish, Serbian, Czech, Japanese, Chinese and Malay languages. Besides these he is acquainted with three different Japanese, one South African and two Chinese dialects, and is at present occupied with the study of Hebrew. M. Pakovitch has, with the exception of French, English and German, acquired the knowledge of these languages without any help, after his own method. It is said that he is compiling a Russo-Japanese dictionary, but when he is about it, why should he not compose a polyglot dictionary for all twenty languages which he has already mastered f If this goes on at his present rate, how many languages will he not have learned by the time he is fifty f Mezzofanti lived till he was seventy-live, and before he died he spoke fifty-eight different tongues

MUSIC.

MR. MAPLESON'S BENEFIT.

Mr. Mapleson's benefit performance at the Academy of Music last night was the occasion of a handsome testimonial of interest and confidence on the part of his patrons and artists. The audience was numerous enough to fill all the chairs and leave a hundred or two men standing in the aisles. The character of the audience, too, was better than usual, and a fair representa-tion of "Les Huguenots" kept them in an enthusiastic state throughout the evening. The brilliant moments in the opera were those in which the respective performances of Mme. Patti and Mme. Gerster culminated-the grand window scene (with which the opera was concluded) and the scene in the Court of Margaret of Valois, Mme. Gerster's brilliant singing especially stirred the audience into extravagant demonstrations of de-

As a whole, the performance was an improvement on that of last week, and merited hearty commendation. The gratuitous services of Mmes. Patti and Gerster were a gift which was the equivalent of over \$4,000, and Mr. Mapleson is to becongratulated on the excellence of the footing on which he stands with his artists, as well as the directors of the Academy. He was also made the recipient at the hands of Mme. Patti of a fantastically shaped pin; it represented an owl and its eyes were diamonds. Mme. Patti accompanied the gift with an injunction to her manager to "look sharp." Mr. Mapleson was called before the foot-lights after the final fall of the curtain and said:

lights after the final fall of the curtain and said:
LADES AND GENTLEMEN—I thank you for your kindnes,
in calling me before you. I am gratified for the support
which you have given me throughout the season
which terminates to-night. I wish on this
occasion to thank publicly Madame Patti and
Madame Gerster for their valuable and gratistions sertices; likewise Signor Arditi, to whose indefatigable labors I am much indebted. I shall start on Monday for a
tour through this grand country, and I hope to receive
everywhere as kind support as I have had here. I shall
return in the latter part of March with this same company recruited by several new artists, and shall give several new operas. I thank you for y ur kindness.

CHAT AT THE WINGS.

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS AND GOSSIP. A. M. PALMER'S PLANS-MRS. LANGTRY'S HOUSES-

THE WALLACK APARTMENTS-HAVERLY'S SALE. "A. M. Palmer," said his brother William, yesterday, "is going to Europe within the next two weeks. He has not decided how long he will stay. If ing attractive in the way of plays comes along will secure it. I do not think he is going to make an exploring expedition out of his trip, though.
No, I don't know where he would No. I don't know where he would place a successful drama in New York if he got one. And he don't know. He is not figuring with anybody. He iswatting to be figured with. Cazauran is making very extensive alterations in 'Storm Beaten,' in preparation for its tour through the country. The entire last act will be sawed out and the two ice scenes are to be put into one I hear a variety of opinions as to Bartley Campbell's new comedy, 'Separation;' but as they come from the actors and actresses engaged in its rehearsal they do not indicate anything valuable as to its popular success."

CROWDS AT THE LANGTRY MATINEES, "The Langtry matinee last Saturday was a crusher," remarked Maze Edwards. "And the coming Saturday is already sold out. We have positively been compelled to arrange for an extra matinee to take place next Wednesday. Here are the models for the scenery in the first and second acts of the 'Princess Ida.' Mr. Clare has begun work on the scenery for the prologue. Mr. Reid, of Mr. Stetson's Boston theatre, will paint one of the scenes. We expect the stage manager in a day or two. Mr. Brocolint is the only singer positively engaged as yet for the production. J. H. Ryley will probably be in the cast, because he has achieved reputation in the line required."

THE WALLACK'S THEATRE FRONT. "I think the front of Wallack's Theatre will be built up this summer in accordance with the original plans," said Arthur Wallack. "We want an income of \$5,000 out of the upper building free and clear of taxes, etc., and any responsible party who will guarantee us that amount can have permission to build. The structure could be run up in ninety days and the cost would not exceed O. In view of the income that be derived from the apartments \$10,000. would be derived from the apartments our expectations are moderate. The architect's plans call for five stories above the theatre offices. And second floor apartments of eight rooms each would easily rent for \$1,000 a year. We offered the property to the Grand Hotel next door, but did not come to an arrangement. Our ground rent here is \$20,000; we bought the two houses on Thirtethest, for \$0,000; we bought the two houses on Thirtethest, for \$0,000; the theatre cost as \$250,000; we sub-let the corner for \$4,000. When the upper building is constructed, our own rent here and interest on investments will aggregate about \$17,000, which is very moderate indeed. would ENGAGEMENTS AT THE STAR THEATRE.

As already announced Miss Emma Latham will do Constance in "The Love Chase" at the Star Theatre next week. She will then go on the road, probably in Gunter's play. " The Soul of an Actress." She is said o be better suited to emotional than to comedy roles. A farce entitled " Hicks's Fix," under the joint management of Burton and Mestayer, will be produced at the conclusion of the Latham engagement, for two weeks. This time was at first secured by Charlotte Thompson. A rumor gaining some currency that the actress had decided to abandon her New-York engagement, Mr. Moss announced that he would receive offers. And there have have been many of them. Mr. Colville wished to play the "Pavements of Paris" there, and more replay the "Pavements of Paris" there, and more re-cently Brooks and Dickson desired to put Raymond on there, if the new play "For Congress," should prove a success. But the Star Theatre people would not wait for the determination of this commitum, which proved so favorable on Thursday night of last week, and closed with Barton and Mestayer. These managers are to pay for all the advertising, and give the theatre the first five hundred deliars out of the week's receipts and divide equally after that. SAMUEL COLVILLE'S WAR WITH SPECULATORS.

"I am still fighting the speculators," said, emphatically, Manager Colville. "The prices here make it a peculiarly good place for them to work.

The rear scats on the orchestra floor are a dollar. So are the front rows in the balcony. Back of that they sell for seats at box-office rates and shove off a seventy-five cent seat on you for \$1.50. I shall engage a particularly large and muscular man to stand in front of the theatre, whose sole duty it shall be to inform people what the prices are at the box office." seventy-five cents. These men shout that they are selling

JOSEPH BROOKS'S EUROPEAN TRIP. "I expect Mr. Brooks back from Europe to-merrow or Sunday," answered Mr. Dickson to an inquiry. "When he returns we will decide about the production of 'Lords and Commons.' Brooks was very fortunate in his trip. He just missed the Celtie when he started because of the Standard Theatre fire, and could not finish his business The Wyclif Commemoration Committee will estimate the now overdue Germanic. A young in time to return in the now overdue Germanic. A young man named Roberts, who was in charge of one of one of our man named Roberts, who was in charge of one of our man named Roberts, who was in charge of one of our man named Roberts, who was in charge of one of our man named Roberts, who was in charge of one of our man named Roberts, who was in charge of one of our man named Roberts, who was in charge of one of our man named Roberts, who was in charge of one of our man named Roberts.